SOUTH VIET NAM *In Struggle*

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

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editorial

US "Hanging on to Choppers' Skids" Posture

(page 3)

RELIEF TO THE TYPHOON VICTIMS

— Message of sympathy from NFL and PRG

— Aid from people of Saigon and other localities

AFTER the *Hester* typhoon in Central Trung Bo (South Viet Nam), Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, sent a message of sympathy to the population of the stricken areas.

They recommended them to quickly do away with the aftermaths of the October 23 calamity, help one another restore life to normal, re-establish production and heighten their vigilance to thwart enemy actions.

They called on their fellow-countrymen to send relief to the victims and on the PLAF fighters to zealously help the latter and duly punish the enemy in case they took advantage of the situation to commit atrocities.

The message also announced the NFL and PRG decision to earmark 200 million piastres as relief.

Previously, on October 24, the PRG and NFL representatives in Central Trung Bo met to take emergency measures against the aftermaths of the disaster.

Instructions were also given to the administrative authorities, PLAF and mass organizations, to do their best to help the inhabitants in the affected areas overcome the difficulties created by the typhoon and resume normal life. The meeting also allotted 100 million piastres as relief.

According to *Giai Phong Press Agency* correspondent in Saigon, the political and religious organizations there were most concerned about the fate of the inhabitants in the five typhoon-devastated provinces in Central Trung Bo. Many of them made appeals to their fellow-countrymen to collect money, medicines and clothes and send delegations to visit the stricken areas. They also demanded that the Thieu clique refrain from all repressive acts to enable the inhabitants to organize relief for the victims. Armymen and policemen, especially those from Central Trung Bo asked for leave to return to their native land and help their families in distress. They also demanded that the Saigon administration stop all terrorist raids not to interfere with the population's mutual assistance.

Despite repressive measures taken against it by the quisling administration, the Saigon press denounced the Thieu clique for using this calamity to indulge in terrorist "pacification" activities; leaving the victims in the lurch, the Saigon authorities are now feverishly preparing for the lavish inauguration of Nguyen Van Thieu and giving the profiteers free hand to engage in hole-and-corner transactions, thereby compounding the difficulties of the inhabitants in the affected areas. The Saigonese pressmen launched a "mutual assistance" drive to help the victims and urged that the authorities give relief to the latter.

ON October 27, 1971, Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Chairman of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee, sent to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and President Huynh Tan Phat of the Republic of South Viet Nam a message of sympathy for the last typhoon victims in Central Trung Bo:

"On behalf of the North Vietnamese I convey the expression of our sympathy to the population in the typhoon-stricken areas and request you to distribute to them some rice, cloth and medicines as a token of our affection."

DRVN AID FOR THE TYPHOON VICTIMS

— President Ton Duc Thang sends a message of sympathy to the typhoon victims in Central Trung Bo

— The DRVN Government gives rice, cloth and medicines as relief

After condemning the US-Thieu administration for taking advantage of the calamity to herd, plunder and terrorize the population, the message continued:

"I am convinced that our Southern fellow-countrymen will strengthen their unity, help one another and overcome the aftermaths of the typhoon and floods, normalize life while heightening their vigilance, stepping up the fighting, foiling the perfidious scheme of the US-Thieu clique, and contributing to bringing our resistance against US aggression to complete victory."

On October 28, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi received Le Khoan Hong, acting Head of the Special Representation of the RSVN in the DRVN, and handed to him 40,000 tons of rice, 4 million metres of cloth, 20 tons of medicines for the Central Trung Bo typhoon victims.

A NEW MONSTROUS CRIME AGAINST CON DAO PRISONERS

IN its October 12 issue the Saigon paper *Cong Luan* carried a letter from the *Committee for a Better Penitentiary Regime* denouncing bloody repressive measures taken by the US-Thieu administration against Con Dao (Con Son) detainees.

The letter ran as follows:

"The managing board of the Con Dao prison had promised to comply with a number of the prisoners' demands:

1 — Vegetables for their meals twice a week.

2 — A suit every year.

3 — A humanitarian treatment.

4 — No reprisal and no beating.

5 — Permission for their families to send letters, parcels, to visit and look after them.

Those demands being not at all met, the prisoners protested by

— Asking to see the prison director and the managing board but their request was rejected.

— The prisoners of wards 1 and 2 went on a long hunger strike but to no avail and

— On September 11, 1971, ten prisoners in camp 6 disemboweled themselves but to no avail.

In spite of all such protest actions, the managing board kept silent. Then, on September 17, 1971, the prison director, Colonel Cao Minh Tiep, with 3 policemen, many jailers and troops descended on the "cow shed" camp and savagely beat the maimed and invalid detainees there. As a result, 30 of the latter were seriously wounded and in danger of their life. On the same day, prisoner Pham Can of Quang Ngai province was beaten to death ...."

"There are now in Con Son," the letter continued, "2,800 inmates who are issued a very short ration of water, rice with salt water, receive no medical care and are daily tortured and ill-treated. The Con Son prisoners call on all the people, all religious believers and justice-loving organizations to actively support them. Much moved by their sad plight, the Committee severely condemns such savage brutalities and demands that the Saigon administration meet the Con Son prisoners' claims and immediately put an end to all atrocities."

The above cruelties against the patriots detained in Con Son were not the first of the Saigon rule. All over South Viet Nam hundreds of patriots including teachers, intellectuals, students, believers of all religions, have been for years secretly liquidated in prisons and concentration camps. The fate of the present detainees is tragic.

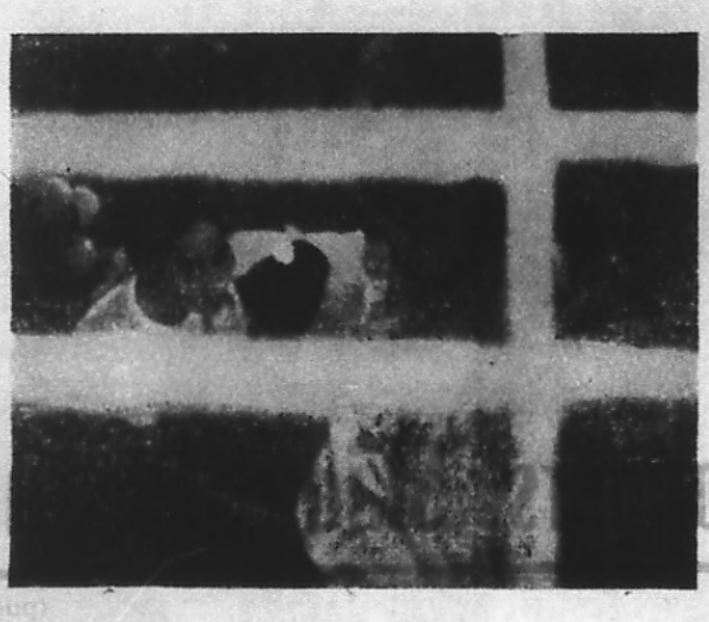
The South Vietnamese have exposed to world opinion the crimes committed by the US-Thieu clique against the patriots and demanded an end to them. But Saigon has stepped up its criminal activities.

The last events in Con Dao prison were a cynical challenge to public opinion. They gave the lie to the "release of POW's" move on the occasion of Thieu's "inauguration."

Needless to recall the bloody massacres of prisoners in Attica and in Thu Duc, Phu Loi, Bien Hoa...

However, terror cannot weaken the fighting spirit of the imprisoned and united patriots.

The recent barbarities against Con Son prisoners have provoked indignant protests from our whole people. They are all behind the victimized patriots and are agitating for their liberty and for that of students, pupils... arrested during the "electoral farce" of October 3, for the punishment of those who try to stamp out with heinous cruelties the movement for freedom, democracy, the removal of Thieu, withdrawal of GI's and an end to the war.



South Viet Nam Patriots detained in "tiger cages" by the US-Thieu

editorial

US "hanging on to choppers' skids" posture

OVER the recent period, US posture has often been mentioned by US politicians. The most articulate of them has been Ambassador W. Porter, leader of the US delegation to the Paris Conference. Since his coming to the Kleber Conference Room he has been constantly referring to US posture in Viet Nam and urging the PRG of the RSVN and the DRVN to reappraise their own posture on the battlefield and reduce their demands at the bargaining table accordingly.

There lies the difference between Mr Porter and Bruce and other chief negotiators of the US. Naturally the new US envoy holds that US posture is a winning one, to such an extent that it has made it possible to phase out the GIs' withdrawal that it has been improving to the point that Thieu was returned President by more than 94% of the votes.

Unfortunately for Mr Porter, very few people seem to take his assertions seriously. For the simple reason that no one is left in any doubt about US military and diplomatic posture. One wonders whom he wants to fool. The very opponent who has been holding in check the US expeditionary corps? It would be senseless. The American people who have been clamouring for an end to the war and the withdrawal of their boys, for a termination to the carnage, inflation and unemployment? It would be sheer wishful thinking. He can only fool himself. No doubt before taking up his job, he had been carefully briefed about US posture. But he has had to indulge in self-delusion to secure the initiative from a position of passiveness in the negotiations as the US strategists have, to snatch victory out of defeat in the fighting.

MAYBE we must post Mr Porter up about US posture, particularly since Mr Nixon assumed office. A "war president," one of the "most reactionary and most blatantly capitalist-minded president," the latter has taken over Johnson's war and made it his own and has been trying to "Vietnamize" it by prolonging and intensifying it with US bombs and bullets and with Vietnamese blood. He has been attempting to "change the colour of the corpses," and shift the combat burden onto the back of the Saigon army with most atrocious war methods. According to the Defense Department figures, between Nixon's inauguration and July 1971, 2,865,175 tons of bombs, an amount greater than the totals of hardware used in World War II and the Korean war put together, and 3,110,347 tons of infantry ammunition were let off in Indochina, that is in only 30 months, 5,975,522 tons of bombs and bullets, or nearly half of all the munitions used in the whole second world war or the equivalent of 298.8 Hiroshima bombs. On an average, 200,000 tons of bombs and bullets or 10 Hiroshima bombs were fired each month (55% more than under Johnson). The said quantity was needed to support the Saigon troops who have been using themselves a supply of explosives proportionate to their growing fighting responsibility.

Moreover, "white and green" toxic chemicals were dumped on crops and vegetation, while the "orange" substance, a composite poison named dioxin, which causes foetal malformations, was extensively sprayed. 1.5 million gallons of "orange" poison have been handed over to Thieu for use under "Vietnamization."

Under Nixon, 75,000 pounders nicknamed "daisy cutters" or "cheeseburgers" and giant bulldozers dubbed "rome plows" have become routine war engines.

WHAT have been the results of such a formidable deployment of lethal armoury? Operations "Lam Son 719" and "Total Victory 1-71" ended in disaster as everybody knows: cemeteries of tanks and choppers and graves of Saigon soldiery can be seen now everywhere along Highway 9 and all over South Laos. Reverses of the "Lam Son 719," type have been recurring since in many other places, despite a level of US support higher than planned. The sight of puppet troops fleeing from South Laos and Krek (Cambodia) desperately and precariously holding on to copters' skids supplied a lurid illustration of the true nature of the strategic force of "Vietnamization" and of Mr Nixon's posture in the field.

All this has had an adverse impact on the political situation in Saigon, where the US President has been able to keep Thieu in office by means of a shoddy election. This farce in itself was a US setback because it threw a sinister light on the professed US concern for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination. More than ever, Thieu's colours as a vile traitor to the nation have become apparent. But the continuation of this dictator in power is not likely to help restore political stability. Before and since the election, anti-US - Thieu agitation has been spreading to broader masses of the people. The workers and other social sections have been protesting the 7 economic measures and militating for better living conditions, the students opposing the militarization of schools and attacking US means of conveyance, various organizations conducting a drive against dictatorship. All this trepidation has made the place too hot for the aggressors and quislings.

At home, Mr Nixon has been struggling ineffectively with inflation, unemployment and depreciation of the dollar. Worse still, the political crisis has been dragging on and deteriorating. US internal dissensions seem beyond remedy. Washington, New York, San Francisco, Detroit... have turned into theatres of anti-war operations. The US President has admitted that the Viet Nam war is the least understood in the history of the US and that it has disappointed a great number of Americans. The mounting dissent has been strongly acting on the movements against rising costs of living, segregration etc... and compounding the home difficulties of US imperialism.

In the world, Mr Nixon has had to grapple with a widespread wave of opposition to his aggression and to US imperialism. His numerous emissaries to different countries in many continents have failed in furbishing the dimming US image. US provocations against Cuba, Uncle Sam's threats to Chile, instead of cowing the two Latin American peoples, have only boomeranged on the US and exacerbated universal contempt for it. Its recent setback in the UN vote on the admission of the People's Republic of China and expulsion of Taiwan was simply the outcome of a fresh outburst of the world peoples' hostility. It has put a final stop to the era when US imperialism, wielding a rifle in one hand and a wad of dollars in the other was in a position to rule over the world. It was a staggering blow for Mr Nixon as Ziegler, the White House press secretary, admitted.

Describing US diplomatic posture, the French paper **France Observateur** *commented on October 18, 1971 that from a "giant with the monopoly of the A bomb," from the "supreme guardian of all world order of a historical character" the US "has become the US which has to return to ordinary order, from the US which, recently a superpower, now has to be humiliated, as the US Senator Fulbright has said. Due to the dislocation of the US foreign policy's objectives for ten years now, Nixon is but a leader of power and not a bishop of conquering religious sect."*

SO much for US posture. Mr Porter more than anyone else must be aware of it. There is nothing in it for him to be proud of, and to raise such a ballyhoo about, in Kleber Street, is there?

Certainly there is nothing for the US to be proud of when on the battlefields, its proteges have to hang on to the helicopters' skids in their flight, when on the political stage it has to suffer all sorts of humiliation, and on the world scene it has to take advantage of splits in international relations to "reap the profits of failure" as **France Observateur** *put it. Let us listen to this conclusion of French correspondent Jean Lacouture: "Its reverses on the Bac Lieu paddies, on Highway 9 and in the Hanoi skies have divested Washington of its role as an international gendarme."*

Truly US present posture is a losing one. It cannot be altered, however considerable the amount of hardware, chemicals and other war means may be. US obstinacy will only bring on it more humiliating failures.

SOUTH VIET NAM in struggle

in the cities

o In the last few days, school youth in Saigon have repeatedly attacked American and quislings' military vehicles with petrol jelly. Six of these vehicles (five of the Americans and one of the Saigon police) were set afire in the streets on October 22.

o On the same day, 50 students and pupils detained for ten days at the "National Superintendence of Police" for taking part in anti-US-Thieu demonstrations, declared continuing their hunger strike till their release.

o On October 26, the *Committee for a Better Penitentiary Regime* in South Viet Nam issued a strong protest against the Thieu administration's savagely torturing the patriots detained, especially students. The document called on justice-and freedom-loving people and organizations in the world to strongly condemn the blatant violations of human rights in the South.

o On October 18, at the request of the managing-board of the "Eagle" Battery firm, hundreds of policemen savagely manhandled the workers fighting for better living conditions. Twenty workers were arrested, many others, including women, were badly beaten. Polular feeling in Saigon ran high against these brutalities. Public opinion urged that the employers meet the legitimate claims of the workers, give medical care to the wounded and end their persecution of the workers.

o On October 20, 11 TU organizations affiliated to the Confederation of Labour met to start a sympathy strike to support an action for wage lift, and against the sacking of the workers of "Eagle" Battery firm. The Chairman of that organization sent to the quisling Minister of Justice a protest against the savage police crack down on the latter.

o On October 17, the Chairman of the *Wounded Soldiers' Association* in Saigon flayed the Thieu administration for bribing the presidents of the war invalids' organizations into signing a petition prepared beforehand hailing the results of the recent election farce. Many wounded soldiers have come out strongly against the Thieu move.

o On October 19, about one hundred small traders from the TU organizations of 36 markets in Saigon met to call on their guild members for an action against the arbitrary demolition of their stalls and for the freedom to carry on their trade in the same place.

o From October 23 to 29, 22 issues of Vietnamese papers were seized (there was one day in which 14 papers were confiscated). Since early October, this seizure has hit 122 paper issues.

o Opposition MP Ly Qui Chung, editor-in-Chief of the *Dien Tin*, announced that he had resigned his seat in "parliament" as a protest against Thieu's return to office.

"VIETNAMIZATION" IS DOOMED TO FAILURE

Women guerillas in the Mekong Delta

(Continued)

IV

REPEATED SETBACKS OF "VIETNAMIZATION"

LET'S look back at Nixon's "hopes" and "bases" in the execution of his "Vietnamization" strategy. These "hopes" and "bases" are also what Nixon and Co. have been striving to build up in the past few years. Now everyone can see the following gloomy features of the US "Vietnamization" picture: a disintegrating puppet army, a rotten puppet administration, the dying "pacification" program and a growingly chaotic United States.

A disintegrating puppet army

The puppet army was badly battered while still the main strategic force in the "special war." Now that discomfited US troops are packing up, Nixon again put the puppet army on the stage as protagonist and made "sensational" ads, calling it the "backbone" of "Vietnamization," and the "key victory in the field," etc. But what has in fact this military logic of the US strategists brought about?

Early in the spring of 1969, while Nixon was trying to bolster up the puppet army, it was knocked galley west. 104,000 men were killed, wounded or captured, including 56,000 US and satellite troops, 1,600 aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground, 2,900 armoured cars and other military vehicles gutted, 270 bombs and ammo depots blown up. This was an initial stunning blow dealt by the South Viet Nam patriotic armed forces and people at the reactionary "Nixon doctrine", especially at the time when he was trying to extol the "Vietnamization" plan and the puppet army. *UPI* on March 13, 1969 noted bitterly that South Viet Nam puppet units no longer could do half of what they had done one year before, that the puppet army was just like a tennis player who for the first time took a racket into his hand. John Stennis, Chairman of the US Congress Armed Service Committee, told pressmen bluntly that he was "skeptical about the rapid development of that [puppet] army." He added that he had been disappointed with it so far that "we have been doing everything that can be done", but "we haven't gotten the results that this system would bring."

Hardly had Nixon entered the White House and fielded the puppet troops for the first engagement in his name that the latter was driven to a corner. Decidedly, he could not have a moment of peace in his presidential chair at the White House unless he brings US troops home. And to withdraw US troops without abandoning his dream of aggression the only alternative left to him is to hand over the war burden to the puppet army. Thus, following the defeat in early 1969, after some recuperation, the puppet army was pushed to the outer perimeter as a signal to get "Vietnamization" rolling off. The 4th US Infantry Division withdrew, handing the fighting in Kontum over to puppet troops; 2 regiments of the 1st puppet Division were given to the care of Americans in Highway 9 and north-western Hue area; puppet paratroops were dispatched to Tay Ninh; Long Khanh sector was handed over to the 18th Saigon Division, posts and positions in Ben Tre, My Tho to the 7th and 9th Divisions, etc. But the US failed its first experiments with the "Vietnamization" of the war. Puppet troops suffered heavy losses in Long Khanh (May 1969), Ben Het (May 1969), Suprang-Duc Lap (November 1969). Among the puppet units operating in the test grounds, desertion rate trebled while combat and command efficiency and the effectives fell drastically (the *Baltimore Sun*, Oct. 29, 1969). The number of desertions among the Saigon army, by the own admission of Saigon puppets, was around 170,000 in 1969. Casualty figure in the Saigon army reached 400,000, 1,000 more than in 1968. The number of mutinies and armed uprisings among the puppet troops doubled compared with the time when the US began the "Vietnamization" program.

Alarmed, Nixon sent Defense Secretary M. Laird on a fact-finding mission to Saigon. Laird returned with a bitter report for Nixon: The South Viet Nam [puppet] army was not prepared to bear the burden of the war. But Nixon, over-confident in the big military and economic potentials of the US, remained adamant. He again tried to salvage the "Vietnamization" program by extending the war to Cambodia. This was seen by the world as a big gamble of Nixon. The American press commented that Nixon was staking in all his prestige and the prestige of the Republican Party.

Nearly 70,000 US and puppet troops pushing into Cambodia failed to achieve their ultimate objective of destroying adverse units and, consequently, to remove the permanent threat against the "clear and hold" strategy and secure a minimum breathing space of 8 months for "pacifying" South Viet Nam and bringing "Vietnamization" to success. On the contrary, both US and puppet troops licked the dust. The Cambodian people rose up everywhere and rallied under the banner of the National United Front with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President, and quickly organized and developed their patriotic armed forces. In a short period of time, the Cambodian patriots gained control of vast liberated areas and drove the Lon Nol puppet army into the defensive. Thus, not only the Lon Nol puppet army could not help the US and the Saigon puppet army, but US and South Viet Nam puppet troops themselves became weaker after this silly undertaking of Nixon, because they have to spread their forces on a battlefield where the counter-revolutionary forces are the weakest and most vulnerable.

The victory of the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people bears a tremendous significance militarily and politically both at home and on the international arena. What is particularly important is that this victory marked a leaping development of the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people on the basis of a new battle order of the revolutionary classes in that country.

In co-ordination with the Cambodian patriotic forces and people, the heroic patriotic armed forces and people of Laos have dealt hard blows at US imperialism and its lackeys at the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region, at Attopeu, Saravanne, Tha Teng and other places. The Lao armed forces and people have continued to defeat the special war of the US, and drive its mercenaries into a passive and losing position. It can be said that while the US and Saigon puppets were stranded in Cambodia, the Lao armed forces and people obtained a success of paramount strategic significance in the history of their struggle.

More than 30,000 Lao puppet troops and US and satellite troops were put out of action. The liberated zone of the Lao people has further consolidated and expanded to form a continuous stretch covering at present three-fourths of the territory from Northern to Central and down to Southern Laos and linking to the liberated zones of the brother peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia. The emergence of new liberated areas during this period has not only increased the strength of each country, but also created a new, firm battleground on which the peoples of three Indochinese countries are fighting side by side to defeat all schemes and acts of aggression of US imperialism and its flunkeys. This was evidenced by the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese peoples, a splendid success of their militant solidarity.

The highly successful offensives mounted in the spring of 1971 marked a new big stride forward of the patriotic armed forces and peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The glorious victories at the Highway 9-Southern Laos front, on the High Plateaux, North-eastern Cambodia and Snuol also bear witness to the rapid and steady progress of our main force units and the serious weakening of the puppet main force units. The "backbone" of the "Vietnamization" of the war has been dealt a hard blow. The puppet troops have already lost confidence in themselves, much less in US troops. Reality has proved beyond doubt that our regular units can completely defeat the South Viet Nam puppet army. All through its life as a mercenary army, the South Viet Nam puppet army has never scored a victory. Every year, it was given a serious drubbing, and the blows were more and more stinging.

In 1959-1960, this 300,000-man puppet army failed to cope with the stormy concerted uprising of the South Viet Nam patriotic forces and people.

In 1965, it almost collapsed completely when the US hastily jumped in to shore it up. Since then the bigger it grew the heavier were its defeats.

The demoralisation of the puppet army stems on the one hand from its nature as a mercenary army, and on the other from the unsolvable contradiction inherent in an army modelled after the US armed forces.

This process has further been aggravated by its disastrous defeats in Highway 9-Southern Laos and North-eastern Cambodia, by the contempt and hatred it incurs from the people, especially by the rottenness at the top echelons which are the "farcical" central administration and corrupt generals, and by the sufferings and humiliation experienced by the families of puppet soldiers themselves. The US puppets are trying their best to boost up the morale of the puppet army by means of psywar deceptions and cajolery. But this cannot fill the widening moral void of the puppet soldiers.

Serious deterioration has always been a chronic and inevitable disease of the South Viet Nam puppet army. Now it is taking place admidst crowding and insuperable difficulties. If after the battles of Binh Gia and Ba Gia the battered puppet army was rescued by US troops, in the recent battles in Highway 9-Southern Laos, Snuol in Cambodia and the High Plateaux in Central Viet Nam after the puppets took crippling blows, there was no American to come to their help because the US forces had already thinned out. Some were waiting day and night for repatriation, and others were "hooked" in drug out of frustration and despair. Meanwhile, its adversary is in better form than ever. Like a crippled without crutches, the puppet army will fall if and when it has to shoulder the war burden all by itself.

The rotten puppet administration

The South Viet Nam puppet administration is a stooge of the US aggressors, a concrete manifestation of US neo-colonialism. Since the brazen policy of aggression of the US, its immoral way of life and its contemptuous attitude and rowdy manner are resented and condemned by the South Vietnamese people of various strata, the puppet administration is also opposed by the vast majority of our people including those still living under the enemy's control. The present puppet administration under US manipulation has become a warlike military dictatorship headed by the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu which, as Kissinger put it, even though not actively supported must be passively accepted by the masses. It is indeed unthinkable that Nixon is counting on rallying the various groups of his Vietnamese henchmen to provide a political support for such an administration. Through the recent farces of "cabinet reshuffle," "parliamentary election" and "presidential election" Nguyen Van Thieu has discarded all those who did not fall into his line, grasped power into his hands and repressed anyone who advocates peace, independence and neutrality, even ordered troops to stage a "demonstration" and ransack the puppet "Lower House" and resorted to open frauds to rig elections. Understandably, according to the American press, by early 1970 the US could command only six of more than 50 stooge organizations.

(To be continued)

In the 3rd quarter of 1971:

South Viet Nam Liberation Forces and People's Relentless Offensives

AS a result of their heavy reverses in the first six months of 1971 in South Viet Nam and especially their strategic setbacks on the Highway 9-Southern Laos and Eastern Cambodia battlefronts the Americans and their Saigon valets found themselves in a most desperate situation. They intensified forcible conscription to make good their losses in troop strength. Meanwhile they mounted new operations of a preventive character or for disengagement purpose in the hope of scoring some gains in the rainy season, thereby concealing their failures and forestalling the offensives of the liberation armed forces of the three Indochinese peoples in the coming dry season. But right in the rainy season repeated attacks were launched in all sectors by the South Vietnamese patriotic forces in close co-ordination with their Lao and Cambodian counterparts; these onsets which followed up the precious military successes brought about a further deterioration of the enemy posture.

In July, August and September, all *the enemy defensive perimeters came under* the South Vietnamese PLAF *constant fire.*

On the Highway 9-Northern Quang Tri battlefront, many US-Saigon positions were levelled with severe losses inflicted on them, inspite of their strong reinforcements, including those supplied by strategic reserve units.

Many important bases along the defence line of Highway 9 was repeatedly and devastatingly hit like Hill 544 (artillery base Fuller), Dong Che, Dong Tri, etc. Rescuing columns were also badly mauled. From Aug. 11 to 12 alone, the PLAF erased Base 544, crippled the enemy at Dong Toan, Con Tien, overran the Ba Ho and Doi Tron positions, and destroyed the Cam Lo military subsector, killing more than 1,000 adverse troops. Operation "Lam Son 810" was hurriedly staged, which was indicative of the enemy passiveness and plight in Northern Quang Tri.

As the US-Saigon predicament worsened in the Northern defence line of South Viet Nam, in the Plains and High Plateaux the PLAF opened a series of new offensives which broke through their defence lines there.

In Trung Bo, in two days alone—Aug. 24 and 25—the patriotic forces stormed a whole chain of enemy positions from the plains of Quang Nam province down to Khanh Hoa (Southern Trung Bo), inflicting considerable losses on them.

In the High Plateaux, the PLAF attacked in force in many places, threatening US-Saigon positions west of Highway 14 which forced them to call in rescuing forces.

On the defence line north of Saigon, many rear-bases, CPs, airfields were erased. Main force units of the Saigon Army had to be concentrated in this area in prevention of PLAF actions which posed a serious threat to this ultimate stronghold of the enemy. The recent thrusts of the patriotic forces into Bien Hoa, Tan Son Nhat airfield and even into Saigon gave enough proof of the inefficiency of this troop concentration aimed at providing a "protection from afar." Moreover the Eastern Nam Bo people and armed forces had been intensifying their people's war with a view to facilitating the activities of main force units of the PLAF and giving a boost to the drive of the popular masses in Saigon and other cities.

While relentlessly assaulting the US Saigon defence lines, *the South Vietnamese patriots beat off all enemy disengagement and encroachment operations.* Mopping-up operations codenamed "Lam Son 720" and "Lam Son 810" were launched by the Saigon regular army against the free zone in Western Quang Tri, but met with a stiff resistance by patriotic forces who put out of action 1,500 enemy troops and preserved intact their base. The enemy sweeps were thus completely repelled with heavy losses.

In Western Quang Nam, an operation codenamed "Quyet Thang 20-b" also came to a flop; 12 battalions belonging to Division 2 which had been thrown into this operation were badly trounced by guerillas and regional forces, 1,500 adverse troops wiped out.

In the U Minh forest, a large free area in Western Nam Bo, the patriotic forces proved to be resolute defenders of their revolutionary strongholds. A close co-ordination of their three kinds of armed forces resulted in a series of onslaughts which step by step thwarted the US-Saigon prolonged "pacification" operation. Various clusters of enemy troops were knocked out one after another. Remarkably enough, the PLAF actions on Sept. 14 and 15 did short work of 2 battalions, 2 companies and 1 section of the enemy, heavily decimated a number of regimental operational CPs, brought down many aircraft and destroyed a big amount of war materials—losses which further weakened Divisions 21 and 9.

IN the past three months, by their kept-up offensives and uprisings, *the South Vietnamese people and armed forces again held in check US-Saigon pacification.*

Since early May 1971, the so-called plan for "rural protection and regional development" had been put into effect by the US-Saigon rule in an effort to undermine the liberated zone and "pacify" the rural areas of South Viet Nam.

Bent on foiling this criminal scheme, the South Vietnamese people and armed forces intensified guerilla activities in all areas, helped pull down "strategic hamlets" and "population-concentrating sectors," surrounded enemy posts and either blotted them or forced them to withdraw. In one night alone—Sept. 20—the My Tho people and armed forces (in the Mekong Delta) struck at 30 enemy positions in the province and helped 10,000 people in urban centres, "population-concentrating sectors" and "strategic hamlets" rise up and shatter all the enemy coercive apparatus; many cruel thugs were punished and control was regained by the people in many localities. In Trung Bo, many strategic hamlets around urban centres were concurrently torn down and the PLAF sometimes staged actions right in city streets.

The "anti-pacification" movement has shaken the rural quisling administration to its very foundation. *Newsweek* on Aug. 2 wrote that "Communist" activists more and more prevented the Saigon administration from asserting its authority in villages and hamlets. Thompson, Nixon's pacification adviser, has to admit in July that rural pacification was collapsing and its plans might be doomed.

It is obvious that the US-quislings who had scarcely recovered from their disasters in the first six months of 1971 were again battered by the South Vietnamese patriots. They had to spread thin their forces in an effort to cope with onsets coming from both before and behind, from both within and without their defence lines. In all the three strategic areas, the PLAF unremittingly displayed their high combat efficiency either in offensives against "enclaves on hills" or in deep thrusts into main logistic bases located in enemy occupied areas. Guerilla warfare continued to develop even in sectors regarded by the enemy as freshly "pacified." The 1971 rainy season tremendous and all-sided gains of the South Vietnamese people and armed forces have heralded greater successes.

THANH HONG

• The Women's Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee has convened a meeting of women cadres working in the ministries and offices at the central level to study the resolution of the Conference held early this year to review the agitation and propaganda work among women.

The gathering fully agreed with the assessment of women's achievements during the patriotic resistance against US aggression, and pledged to impel the women's movement in all ministries and offices.

On the night of October 19, 1971, a rally was organized in Hanoi to commemorate the founding of the Viet Nam Women's Union. Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRVN, Le Duan, First Secretary of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and many other leaders of Party, Government and people's organizations attended the meeting.

THE DRVN IN BRIEF

A mortar crew of Le Ninh State Farm militia during training

o On the 25th founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Women's Union, a Soviet Women's delegation led by Mrs Valentina Vladimirovna Nikolayeva Tereshkova, President of the Soviet Women's Committee, Central Committee member of the Soviet Communist Party, woman cosmonaut, Soviet heroine and Vietnamese Labour heroine, arrived on October 22, 1971, in Hanoi to visit the DRVN at the invitation of the Viet Nam Women's Union Central Committee.

• An American antiwar women's delegation has arrived in Hanoi as guests of the Viet Nam Women's Union Central Committee. It included Mrs Amy Swerolow, editor of the quarterly *Memo* of the Women Strike for Peace, Willie Barrow of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mrs Irma Zigas, Chairman of the WSP Anti-Draft Clearing House.

o Recently, Premier Pham Van Dong has cordially received the visiting delegation of the Japan-Viet Nam Friendship Association and the Japan Committee in Support of Viet Nam led by Dr., Professor Kandatsu Makoto, President of the JVNFA.

The Premier made solicitous inquiries about the activities of the delegation's sojourn and requested his guests to convey to the Japanese people the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks for their vigorous support.

Professor Kandatsu Makoto expressed his joy over the good opportunity to visit Viet Nam, and reiterated the Japanese people's support for the Vietnamese people, stressing that the people of Japan, the Japan-Viet Nam Friendship Association and the Japan Committee Support of Viet Nam will work harder to win support for the Indochinese peoples' resistance to US aggression.

o Mr. Torsten Nilsson, former Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Sweden, recently made a friendship visit to the DRVN at the invitation of the DRVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

Premier Pham Van Dong warmly received the Swedish delegation during its stay in the DRVN. On behalf of the Swedish delegation, Torsten Nilsson expressed his elation at visiting Viet Nam and asked Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to convey to the Viet Nam people the warmest congratulations from the Swedish people and Government. He reaffirmed the sympathy and support of the Swedish Government to the Vietnamese people's resistance against US aggression, for national salvation. He hoped the friendship between Sweden and Viet Nam would develop with every passing day.

On the great rear

THE FRONTLINE IS WAITING FOR US!

ASSIGNED to carry ammunition to the front, Company C, Battalion 7 of the army transport service, hurriedly set out.

It was raining hard and the road was slippery and muddy. It got colder and colder towards midnight. Drops of rain splattering against the car windscreen made it difficult for the drivers to see the way. The camouflaged lights off and on lit up now the stream's surface now the grassed road side. The convoy slowly moved on. After crossing three steep slopes and about 13 miles of road crossed by many streams, the first lorry reached point B which had been constantly under enemy attack.

It was daybreak. In the early sun, roads and hillsides churned up by bombs increasingly appeared, showing their red soil or charred trees strewn over the road. Some bushes of bamboos burned by napalm stood erect like pointed sticks, with a few buds emerging after early rains.

In front was the battlefield. To bring ammunition up to the fighters' entrenchments was for the drivers an act of labour of love which swept aside all worries about new roads, the day-light riding, enemy strikes...

An OV-10 spotter plane was flying along the road. At that time, the second lorry developed an engine trouble and had to stop right on the slope top. The adverse plane barked and poured fire on it. Then a flight of jets roared in and rained bombs and 20 mm shells in all directions. Braving the enemy intense barrage fire, driver Bui Van Hoa sprang up from his trench.

"They are waiting for us, and they need the munitions badly," company deputy commander Khai shouted aloud.

As quick as a squirrel Hoa dashed toward the slope top and jumped on the vehicle's mudguard, pumped petrol into the carburettor. A bomb exploded close to the truck, throwing him onto the ground. From the slope foot Tinh, another driver, also ran up to give Hoa a hand. He got into the cabin and tried to start the engine while Hoa went on pumping petrol. A moment later, the engine began purring, Tinh immediately ran the car down the slope. Hoa rushed back to his lorry and started it. The whole convoy, one another, quickly slipped out the dangerous place despite the enemy intense fire barrage.

That afternoon, at the artillery emplacement, the gunners hugged and chaired the drivers, acclaiming their new feats. The shells were now placed in orderly rows beside big ordnance pieces.

The time for opening up had come. The shells were ready in the gun barrels. The artillery commander's voice was heard:

"Hurrah for our mates the drivers and let's score direct hits at the enemy."

Our heavy guns began roaring. Bui Van Hoa and other drivers of Company C followed the whizzing shells which were slammed on the enemy bases, their hearts filled with an exalting sense of satisfaction.

TRAN NHUONG

In our liberated zone

ANTI-"PACIFICATION" REVIEWED IN MY THO

RECENTLY the Revolutionary People's Committee of My Tho province has met to review the drive against enemy "pacification" and concentration of the population, for recovery of control and building of the liberated zone in the past nine months.

According to the report, the enemy mustered under the program a fairly huge force, launched series of operations in the countryside, penetrated deep into the liberated zone in an attempt to flush out the population, roll back the liberation forces and destroy the revolutionary bases and organizations.

Over 400,000 attendances were recorded in uprisings resulting in the liberation of more than 500 villages and about 250,000 people. Revolutionary power was set up over 525,000 metres of fences, erected over 31,115 shelters and defence works, built traps with nearly 240,000 spikes of various kinds laid. Fired by the popular movement, more than 3,000 families herded in concentration camps put up a fight and returned to their villages where they have been carrying on production and resistance against US aggression.

Concurrently, the people all over My Tho stepped up the consolidating and building of the liberated zone, boosting activity in many fields. Compared with last year, the area grown under rice has fairly increased; the medical network has been widened. Education not only has kept its schools and classes going but also opened new ones, enrolling over 2,500 new pupils for the 1971-1972 school year; offices at provincial, district and often village level now have their continuation classes which cadres and people regularly attend.

Guerilla warfare has ceaselessly expanded with to its credit many successes in repelling enemy encroachments as well as raising production.

Education in Tra Vinh liberated area

In Tra Vinh, in the same period of time, the educational workers of Cau Ngang, Cau Ke, Tra Cu and Can Long districts joined efforts with the population to consolidate existing schools and build 215 new ones, taking in rolling over 7,000 more pupils this year, among them nearly 3,000 of Khmer descent. Many children from the enemy-temporarily-occupied zone have been admitted to schools in the liberated zone.

74 additional teachers have been sent to various schools in the province.

Production and fighting in a liberated village

IN the last months of 1970, the US-Saigon troops mounted 200 sweeps against H. village, in which, they killed and wounded hundreds of people, raped tens of women, looted nearly all the pigs, fowl, and rice, burned hundreds of houses and destroyed about 1,000 hectares of rice, sweet potatoes, maize...

However, led by the revolutionary power and animated by their love for the land and the example of Nguyen Thi Ut, heroine of the people's armed forces, the villagers held their ground. A new way of life was devised. Old folks stayed home to do household chores or went collecting bomb splinters and shells in their spare time. Pioneers were gathered in groups to learn under their teachers' guidance. Moreover, they took turn watching enemy planes, detecting unexploded bombs or shells for the guerillas to make mines with the explosive. The able-bodied persons went to the fields, filled up bomb-craters and enlarged the crop acreage. Young guerillas of both sexes coped with enemy air or ground raids and took an active part in farming.

As a result, the population managed to grow short-term rice, potato and maize and obtained an adequate food supply.

Owing to good organization, guidance and performance, within the first six months of this year the people in H. village not only won many successes in fighting the enemy and defending the liberated zone, but also compelled the adversary to withdraw from some remaining posts around the village, thus enlarging the liberated zone and linking it with many other free villages in Cau Ngang district. This year, the early rice acreage was one and a half times last year's and yielded enough food for the population and over 100 tons for the resistance war stocks. The H. villagers also sent off tens of their sons to the front.

THE Soviet people are going to celebrate the 54th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Led by Lenin, the October Revolution ushered in a new era, that of the liberation of man from oppression and exploitation. The people, under the direction of the Communist Party and the Government, surmounted countless difficulties and obstacles to defend Soviet power against imperialist armed intervention, then Hitlerite aggression, to heal the war wounds and rebuild their fatherland. In over 50 years the USSR registered progress which would normally require centuries of labour. Soviet power has turned underdeveloped tsarist Russia into a powerful country — the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

If prior to the October Revolution, Russia's industrial output accounted only for 4 per cent of the world's, Soviet production now ranks first in Europe and second in the world. Instead of rudimentary farming implements of yore, Soviet agriculture is possessed of millions of mechanized ones at present. And it is the Soviet Union which built the first electronic factory, orbited the first satellite, and the first sent man into cosmos.

LENIN'S LAND
ON THE PATH TO COMMUNISM

In the fulfilment of its 8th five-year plan (1966-70), the USSR scored a 41 per cent increase in national revenue as compared with 1965. Industrial output went up by 50 per cent and electric power by 54% (the total output of the country's electric plants being 166 billion kwts).

Chemical and petro-chemical industry expanded 78 per cent, and the annual yield of agricultural produce and cattle husbandry rose by an average 21 per cent in comparison with the 7th five-year plan. The real per capita revenue topped the figure assigned by 33 per cent (50 percent only in the preceding plan). The salary and welfare budget rose by 50 per cent. 518 million square metres of housing were built for 55 million citizens, and 8.1 million square metres of schools for 2.5 million students and pupils.

Stimulated by the success of the 24th Congress Party of the USSR, the Soviet people have been doing their best to achieve the objectives set by the 9th five-year plan (1971-1975) in economic development.

While working for the prosperity of their people, the Communist Party and Government of the USSR have ceaselessly strengthened friendly relation and cooperation with all countries, particularly with the socialist and newly-independent countries.

In their hard and protracted resistance to US aggression, the people of South Viet Nam have always benefited from the staunch support and effective aid of the Communist Party, the Government and people of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party 24th Congress affirmed: "The USSR consistently and resolutely associates herself with the liberation movements in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. These have been making a substantial contribution to the cause of peace and national independence of the world's peoples."

Having suffered immense losses and sacrifices, and fought valiantly in their Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people deeply sympathize with the resistance of the South Vietnamese against US imperialism and its lackeys.

That is why support and help have been wholeheartedly given to the Vietnamese by the Soviet people

Tokens of this friendship can be seen everyday in the Soviet land. Recently Odessa youths organized a tribunal to try US imperialists, while other Soviet friends launched a fund-raising drive to build a hospital for children named after the late Nguyen Van Troi.

In hundreds and thousands of solidarity gatherings and "support Viet Nam" days and weeks, workers, collective farmers, intellectuals and students have come out for the just effort of the South Vietnamese people.

Recently, in a joint Viet Nam - Soviet declaration made public in Hanoi, the visiting Party and Government delegation of the USSR once again reaffirmed: "the Soviet-Union resolutely supports the Vietnamese people's anti-US aggression struggle for national salvation on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until total victory."

Grateful to the people, Communist Party and Government of the USSR for their valuable support, the South Vietnamese will treasure the militant solidarity between the two peoples; on the other hand, they will persist in, and step up, their patriotic resistance to US aggression until complete victory, to live up to the confidence of the fraternal Soviet people and their friends across the world.

On this great anniversary of the Soviet people, the people of South Viet Nam sincerely wish them new, more important successes in the building of communism.

Long live Viet Nam - Soviet friendship!

CAMBODIA:

25 DAYS OF SUCCESSFUL FIGHTING ON KREK-AMPUK FRONT

IN the 25 days ending October 20, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces in Kompong Cham province in North-eastern Cambodia, attacked the enemy without let-up on a 20km front in Krek area from Stung to Ampuk along Highway 7, *putting out of action more than* **1,400** *troops*, most of them Saigon mercenaries, according to *AKI*.

In terms of units, the Cambodian patriotic forces *wiped out one armour column and one armour squad, 3 infantry companies, and badly mauled 2 battalions and 4 other companies. They destroyed* **140** *military vehicles, shot down* **23** *aircraft, wrecked* **25** *artillery pieces, burned down or destroyed* **18** *fuel or ammunition depots, and captured* **50** *guns including 9 heavy machineguns.*

Almost all the HQ of the 3rd motorized Brigade, the 15th and 18th Armour Regiments, the 5th and 333rd Ranger Multi-battalion Units of the Saigon puppets took heavy losses right in the first battles which erupted on the night on September 25. All the motor pools, artillery sites, gazoline depots of the enemy in the area were destroyed or heavily damaged including an eight-piece artillery site of the Saigon 5th Ranger Multi-battalion Unit at Ampuk.

In the following days, the Cambodian PNLAF battered the Saigon 38th Ranger Battalion North of Krek (Sept. 26) and trounced one Lon Nol battalion at Kong Kang (Sept. 27).

In co-ordination with the South Viet Nam PLAF which cut off Highway 22, the only supply line by land of the Saigon troops from Tay Ninh province, the Cambodian patriotic forces fiercely attacked the enemy relief columns and shot down many aircraft at Ampuk, capturing several Saigon pilots and crewmen.

On October 4, they intercepted 2 detachments of Saigon puppet troops including 4 armour squadrons and 8 ranger companies which came to the rescue of the 30th Ranger Battalion besieged at Ampuk. The patriots killed, wounded 180 enemies including the commander of the 1st Amour Squadron, wiping out 2 ranger battalions and destroying 18 tanks and armoured cars.

Lao guerillas in ambush

LAOS:

UNINTERRUPTED ATTACKS OF THE LAO PLA

IN the first fortnight of October, the patriotic forces of Xieng Khoang, Sayaboury, Siphandon, Saravane provinces and Boloven Plateau *put out of combat nearly* **600** *enemy troops.*

The patriotic forces in Xieng Khoang province on October 14 and 15 shot down 3 aircraft South of the Plain of Jars, according to *KPL*. On October 18, they also brought down 2 more aircraft, killing or wounding many crew members including the military attaché of the US embassy in Vientiane. This raised to **2,250** *the total of the US aircraft downed or destroyed on the ground in Laos between May 17, 1964 and October 18, 1971.*

KPL reported in detail that, during this fortnight, the patriotic forces of *Xieng Khoang province* put out of action more than 200 enemy troops.

In *Sayaboury province*, in an ambush on the road from the provincial capital to Muong Phieng township, the patriotic forces wrecked 2 military vehicles and wiped out 13 enemy soldiers on board, and seized a quantity of weapons and other military equipment.

In *Siphandon province*, on October 6 they attacked the HQ of a Vientiane puppet battalion stationed northwest of Sa Ming village, wiping out 124 enemy, among them 3 officers, capturing or destroying more than 80 weapons of various kinds and a quantity of military supplies.

The Agency quoted *AFP* from Vientiane as reporting that 70 of the "government" (puppet) troops were killed or wounded in *Saravane provincial capital* from October 10 to 14.

On the *Boloven Plateau*, on October 2, the patriotic forces assaulted by surprise an important enemy position at Huoi Man, killing 40 enemy soldiers and injuring many others. Two days later, they attacked another important position on Highway 23, killing 50 enemy troops and wounding many others. In the week ending October 15, intercepting enemy raiders on the Paksong-Paksé road, they wiped out a total of 30 enemy troops, gutted one military vehicle and destroyed a quantity of war supplies.

For their part, according to *KPL*, the Lao guerillas in various provinces continued to launch attacks on enemy elements, chiefly the commandos smuggled into the liberated zone for sabotage activities. They eliminated more than 25 enemy troops in Sam Neua, Udomsay and Xieng Khoang provinces and seized a quantity of weapons.

IN BRIEF

— In the past four years, the people of the German Democratic Republic have collected nearly 200,000,000 marks for the Vietnamese people. They have contributed over 20,000,000 marks since early this year alone. People in Gera, Eisleben, Schwerin and an army unit in Potsdam have recently sent over 300,000 marks to the Vietnamese.

— A "Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam" was ebulliently held from October 18 to 25 in Norway. Tens of thousands of people in various cities (Friedrikstad, Halden, Omso, Bergen, Dalen, Lillehammer etc.) took an active part in meetings, demonstrations, film shows, performances and collections for Viet Nam. On October 25, under the "Support the RSVN PRG 7-point Peace Initiative" slogan, NATO troops turned out in the street, together with people of Oslo against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

— On October 13, a "Solidarity Week with the Indochinese peoples" was inaugurated with a huge demonstration staged by the Danish people in front of the US Embassy in Copenhagen. 2,000 demonstrators carried RSVN flags, paraded through various streets and slogans in support of the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation and the peoples of South Viet Nam, and other Indochinese countries. Exhibitions on Viet Nam, discussions of the US crimes, collections for the latter were staged in Copenhagen and other cities in Denmark.

— Recently, to follow up "the Fall Offensive for the Indochinese Peoples", many meetings were held by Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in Savoie, Haute Savoie, Isere, etc., against the US government's prolongation and expansion of the aggressive war in Indochina, and for the RSVN PRG 7-point peace initiative. They collected within a month 20,000 Francs for the Indochinese.

A Political Gain of the Chinese

ON October 25, by an overwhelming majority the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution restoring the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China at this world organization, and expelling from it the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It was a major success of the Chinese people. Along with her recent recognition by a series of countries, it testified to the rise of the PRC in the international scene, and at the same time spelled out the lamentable fiasco of US imperialist hostile manoeuvres against China.

The American imperialists have committed aggression against Taiwan, an integral part of China, and, for quite a time, been using their quisling Chiang Kai-shek to make this island a separate state. For over 20 years they had been encircling and isolating the PRC and seeking every means to deny her the right to occupy her seat at the United Nations. To this end, the US shrank from no vicious schemes and specious arguments.

However the world situation has changed and the international gendarme can no longer force his will on other countries. Readjusting its global strategy, US imperialism has concocted the Nixon doctrine aimed at rallying reactionary forces in various parts of the world against the national liberation movements. It has been carrying out an aggressive war in Viet Nam and the other Indochinese countries and dodging a serious response to the seven points of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government. The warlike, aggressive plots and acts of American imperialism, just as its stinging failure, have ever more seriously eroded the credit of the United States, and fanned up anti-Americanism all over the world. The admission of the PRC to the UN in the teeth of US threats showed that the time when the dollars and hardware of Yankee imperialism ruled the roost has gone for ever.

In face of this bitter setback, on the one hand the Nixon administration is striving to minimize its impact, and on the other is continuing to materialize its designs with new methods. It has threatened to cut down US contribution to the United Nations and US aid to a number of countries. But such a reaction has thrown light on US decline and impotence, and on the international balance of forces increasingly unfavourable for it. Unless Washington learns the lesson of the fiasco, it will sustain more humiliating setbacks in the future.

For many years the US has been vainly aiding and abetting Chiang Kai-shek against the Chinese people. Its declared intention to clinging to the Chiang clique after the UN resolution will surely meet with vigorous condemnation by the world peoples and stiff resistance from the Chinese people. Like Nguyen Van Thieu and his ilk in South Viet Nam, Chiang Kai-shek and company are merely a gang of traitors and quislings. So long as US imperialism sticks to these creatures and keeps up its effort to maintain its occupation of Taiwan, it will remain an enemy of the Chinese people. But no US scheme and act, however fiendish, can possibly hinder the march of a 700-million nation.

The UN vote has demonstrated that incapable of preventing the expulsion of the Chiang clique, the US will not be in a position to prevent the liberation of Taiwan. Similarly, it will not be able to maintain in office the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu for ever and impede the liberation of South Viet Nam by its people. As long as the US pursues its aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina, as long as it strives to preserve the topmost traitor Nguyen Van Thieu, it is bound to meet with a lamentable fiasco.

Wholeheartedly hailing the PRC fresh success, the people of South Viet Nam will stiffen their determination to foil all of the Yankee imperialists' aggressive moves. They are thankful for the valuable support and tremendous aid of the Communist Party, Government and people of China to their resistance for national salvation. They resolutely back the Chinese people's effort to recover Taiwan, an inseparable part of the PRC, and warmly greet the fresh political success of the PRC.

THE KOREAN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

THE Korean Democratic People's Republic Party and Government delegation led by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a friendship visit from October 24 to 29 to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the invitation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

During its stay, it was received by President Ton Duc Thang; Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers's Party, and various leaders of the DRVN Party and State.

It held talks with the DRVN Party and Government delegation, visited President Ho Chi Minh's home, the DRVN Ministry of National Defence, Hai Phong port city, Nam Dinh and several economic and cultural establishments and attended a welcome meeting by the Hanoians.

On October 29, it signed an agreement on the DPRK non-refund economic and military aids to Viet Nam in 1972. The same day, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the DRVN Government, and Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, signed a joint communique.

The joint communique said:

"The two sides strongly denounce the schemes and acts of the US imperialists who have prolonged, intensified and expanded the aggressive war in Indochina; they sternly condemn their extremely barbarous crimes in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

The two sides resolutely demand that the US imperialists stop their intervention and aggression, withdraw completely and unconditionally all US and satellite troops from the Indochinese countries, let the people of each country settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. The US imperialists must permanently stop all encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam problem must be settled on the basis of the seven-point solution put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. Two fundamental issues in this proposal are as follows: The US imperialists must stop their war of aggression, withdraw rapidly, completely and unconditionally all troops, military advisers and personnel, weapons and war materials of the United States and satellite countries, liquidate the US military bases, end all US air and naval activities in South Viet Nam, stop the US military aid to the Saigon administration. The US imperialists must stop supporting the bellicose puppet ruling group headed by dictator Nguyen Van Thieu to pave the way for the establishment in Saigon of a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, and willing to enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam with a view to setting up a broad government of national concord in South Viet Nam...."

"The Vietnamese side strongly condemns the US imperialists who have turned South Korea into a military base and a new-type colony, and perpetrated the partition of Korea; it condemns their perfidious schemes to increase on a large scale the forces of the puppet army under the signboard of reducing US occupation troops in South Korea, to modernize them with a high sense of urgency, and to frenziedly prepare a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea..."

On October 30, the paper *Nhan Dan*, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, editorially praised the successful goodwill visit of the Korean Party and Government in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as a development of the Viet Nam—Korea militant solidarity.

The paper said:

"The support and assistance of Korea as well as of the Soviet Union, China and the other fraternal socialist countries is one of the most important factors of the victory of our people in their gruelling but very glorious combat."

It concluded by expressing sincere thanks for the vigorous support and valuable assistance of the Workers' Party, the Government and the people of Korea and with wishes for the eternal flowering and development of the Viet Nam-Korea friendship and militant solidarity.

Fall offensive successively continued

In Washington, Viet Nam veterans protesting against Nixon's aggressive war in Indochina

A "Week Against the War in Viet Nam" organized by the "People Coalition for Peace and Justice" was initiated on October 23 in Washington with a "Grand Jury" trial of the US government's crimes in the war of aggression in the Indochinese countries.

At this session, many American troops from Viet Nam were witnesses for the prosecution and pointed out that the US government was the author of the sufferings inflicted on the three Indochinese and American peoples.

The same day, a demonstration was staged in Denver by hundreds of Viet Nam Veterans, in defiance of the US ruling circle's repression.

On October 25, the Veterans' Day, nearly a thousand people in New York held a meeting at Columbia University against the US government's obdurate continuation of the aggressive war in Indochina. Various meetings and demonstrations also broke out in Killin and several cities and military bases throughout the US to urge Nixon to fix an early date for the total withdrawal of all GIs from South Viet Nam and Indochina.

On October 26, in Washington, Americans from all walks of life and mass organizations demonstrated right in front of the White House. Thousands of people paraded on Pennsylvania Avenue and a large number of the antiwar combatants staged a sit-in in many streets.

At the Washington Monument Square, the Delegations of the RSVN PRG and the DRVN at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam spoke to the demonstrators by phone from Paris.

The demonstration ended by a song praising President Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese people sung by an antiwar girl militant admist a sea of banners in front of the White House.

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION